

- - Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 illustrates anti-19P2 ligand (17-31) antibody titer in immunized mice.

Fig. 2 illustrates anti-19P2 ligand (12-25) antibody titer in immunized mice.

Fig. 3. illustrates a typical example of screening for hybridomas derived from mice immunized with [Cys<sup>17</sup>]-19P2 ligand (17-31)-BTG.

Fig. 4. illustrates a typical example of screening for hybridomas derived from mice immunized with [Cys<sup>25</sup>]-19P2 ligand (12-25)-BTG.

Fig. 5 illustrates a typical result of a competitive EIA as obtained with the monoclonal antibody P2L-1Ca (Fig. 5A) and P2L-2C (Fig. 5B).

Fig. 6 illustrates the binding specificity of antibody P2L-1C with human (Fig. 6A) and bovine (Fig. 6B) 19-P2 derivative.

Fig. 7 illustrates typical results of competitive EIA as obtained with the monoclonal antibodies P2L-1Ta (Fig. 7A) and P2L-3Ta (Fig. 7B).

Fig. 8 illustrates the binding specificity of antibody P2L-1Ta (Fig. 8A) and P2L-3Ta (Fig 8B).

Fig. 9 illustrates the standard binding curves for human 19P2 ligand (1-31) using the listed antibodies.

Fig. 10 illustrates the typical results for sandwich EIA assay using P2L-1C as the solid phase antibody and P2L-1Ta-HRP as the labeled antibody for detecting various 19-P2 derivatives.

Fig. 11 illustrates immuno-detection of other hypothalamic peptides versus a 19P2 derivative.

Fig. 12 illustrates typical results using diluted labeled antibody in a sandwich EIA using P2L-3Ta-HRP.

Fig. 13 illustrates results for measuring P2L-1C (Fig. 13A) and P2L-2C (Fig. 13B) inhibition of the activity of 19P2 ligand (1-31), as detected by arachidonic acid production.

Fig. 14 illustrates results from testing elution fractions for immunological activity. --